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POLITICAL DIVISIONS ADJOINING TRANSCAUCASIA S.F.S.R.
ON THE NORTH, BEING PART OF RUSSIA S.F.S.R. (FROM EAST
TO WEST:)

DAGHESTAN A.S.S.R.	..	<i>A. Dagestanskaya S.S.R.</i>
CHECHNIA A.P.	..	<i>Chechenskaya A.O.</i> (Containing Grozni, town with provincial status.)
SUNJA CIRCUIT	..	<i>Sunjenski Okrug.</i> (A very small area not actually ad- joining Transcaucasia S.F.S.R.)
INGUSHETIA A.P.	..	<i>A. O. Ingushetiya.</i> (Containing Vladikavkaz, town with provincial status.)
NORTHERN OSSETIA A.P.		<i>Severo-Osetinskaya A.O.</i>
KABARDA-BALKARIA A.P.		<i>Kabardino-Balkarskaya A.O.</i>
QARACHAI-CIRCASSIA A.P.		<i>A. Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya O.</i>
ADIGHE-CIRCASSIA A.P.	..	<i>A. Adigeisko-Cherkesskaya O.</i> (A very small area not actually ad- joining Transcaucasia S.F.S.R.)
NORTHERN CAUCASUS		
TERRITORY ..	..	<i>Severo-Kavkazski Krai.</i>
Maikop Circuit	..	<i>Maikopski Okrug.</i>
Black Sea Circuit	..	<i>Chernomorski Okrug.</i>
(Several other circuits not adjoining Transcaucasia S.F.S.R.)		

The foregoing note on the translation and transliteration of Russian administrative terms and names has been thoroughly discussed with and revised by Mr. J. H. Reynolds, Secretary of the P.C.G.N., to whom my most grateful thanks are due. We hope that the result may serve a useful purpose in bringing a very tangled subject into provisional order for English use.

NOTE ON A MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES BY
PIETRO COPPO

Prof. Roberto Almagia

THE map of the British Isles here reproduced for the first time is a wood engraving, hitherto entirely unknown, of which the only copy discovered down to the present moment is preserved in the Municipal Library of Pirano, in Istria. Although it bears neither the name of its author nor a date, it is quite safe to say that it was the work of Pietro Coppo, probably about 1525.

Pietro Coppo or Copo is fairly well known as a geographer and

cartographer; born at Venice in 1469 or 1470, he nevertheless spent nearly the whole of his life at Isola, in Istria, where he followed the profession of notary (*notarius et judex ordinarius*), holding also other public offices. He certainly travelled over the whole of Istria by sea and by land, and knew the country perfectly; possibly he made other journeys also. He died at Isola at the end of 1555 or the beginning of 1556.* His best-known work is a "Portolano" of minute size, printed at Venice by Bindoni in 1528, which has now become extremely rare.† It has at the end a printed planisphere of characteristic design, reproduced in the 'Raccolta Colombiana,' and also in Nordenskiöld's 'Facsimile Atlas' (p. 103). Coppo afterwards wrote also a description of Istria ('Del sito de l'Istria'), printed at Venice in 1540, and accompanied by a map of that country, which, subsequently reproduced several times in good copper-plates, is to be found also in the so-called Lafreri Atlas; it is the best and most famous map of Istria of the sixteenth century.‡

But Coppo's most important work has remained unpublished to the present day. It is a description of the world in Latin, in four books, entitled 'De toto orbe,' or 'Cosmographia,' of great value for the history of geography in the sixteenth century. Of it the author himself composed a summary, with the title 'De Summa totius orbis.'

Of this work, or its summary, I at present know four manuscripts:

I. National Library at Paris, Fond. Lat. 9663. This contains the work 'De Toto Orbe,' divided into four books (fol. 1-202); then the 'Summa totius orbis' (fol. 204R.-242V.) and the Portolano, in a text agreeing with that printed at Venice; lastly, also an Italian version of the 'Summa totius orbis.'

II. Communal Library at Bologna, A 117. This MS., which contains the text of the 'De Toto Orbe,' has recently been described by C. Lucchesi, 'Inventario dei Manoscritti della Biblioteca Comunale di Bologna,' Series A (Florence, Olschki, 1924, p. 59).

III. St. Mark's Library at Venice, Cod. Lat. X. 146. This contains only the 'Summa totius orbis,' that is, the summary of the larger work.

IV. Municipal Library at Pirano. This MS. contains the 'Summa totius orbis' and the 'Portolano.'

The Paris and Venice MSS. contain no geographical maps. On the other hand, the Pirano MS. is accompanied by fifteen woodcut maps, and that at Bologna by twenty-two maps drawn and coloured by hand, which, taken together, constitute a really original modern atlas, worthy of detailed study, as would also be the text of the 'De toto orbe.' It includes a chart of the celestial spheres, two mappæmundi, nine maps

* On Coppo's life and writings, see Attilio Degrassi, "Di Pietro Coppo e delle sue opere," in *Archeografo Triestino*, III. Serie, vol. xi., 1923.

† I have seen only the copy preserved in St. Mark's Library at Venice. Another is to be found in the British Museum. See Harris, 'Bibliot. Americana vetustissima,' sub anno 1528.

‡ This description of Istria has been printed by Degrassi in the work quoted above.

of Europe (among them one of the British Isles), one of the New World, three of Africa, and six of Asia. The woodcut maps of the Pirano MS. correspond in part only to the hand-drawn maps of the Bologna codex : the map of the New World is missing, as also those of Africa, and there are only three of Asia. On the other hand, there are two special maps of Italy and one of Istria which are not in the Bologna codex. It is probable that the Pirano set is incomplete, and that some of the maps have been lost.

It must be noted besides that while the maps annexed to the Bologna MS. have neither signature nor date (the codex itself is undated) some of the Pirano maps have engraved the signature, or at least the initials, of the author, and some the date also. For instance, one planisphere bears along the upper margin the title : "Orbicularis totius terræ et maris figuratio impressa MDXXIV.," and at the bottom the signature "Petrus Coppus F." Similarly the map "Italia, Illyricum Epirus Gretia et Mare Egeum. Impressa MDXXIV." has the same signature. A map of the island of Candia has the indication "P.C.F. nel 1526," while the maps of Spain and France have only the initials of the author. Since all the maps are composed in the same style and on the same plan, we may confidently conclude that also the maps which lack the author's name (as does that of the British Isles) are nevertheless the work of Coppo and of the same period (1524-26).

The map of the British Isles in the Pirano Codex, here reproduced in facsimile, measures in the original about $35\cdot3 \times 26\cdot5$ cm. It is folded in two in the MS. and is somewhat damaged along the fold, as may be seen from the photograph. It is the third in the codex, coming immediately after the two planispheres. In the Bologna codex there is likewise a map of the British Isles (the fourth, following the planispheres and the star-map) very similar to the printed map as regards construction, orography, and hydrography ; it has all the names in Latin, however, but the nomenclature is the same.

I do not propose to examine the contents of the map in detail here. It will be enough to observe that it combines two elements of diverse origin. The design of the coasts, with the many and deep bays, the river estuaries, the small islands and rocks, are certainly taken from a nautical chart. Other features too disclose a similar source : for example, the separation of England and Scotland by a narrow channel, which is met with in various nautical charts, especially of the fourteenth century (Atlante Mediceo, 1351 ; Pinelli-Walckenaer Portolano, 1384 ; Upsala Nautical Chart in Nordenskiöld's 'Periplus,' plate xix., etc. ; also the great gulf filled with islands (Clew Bay) on the west coast of Ireland.* But the nautical chart used as a base is notably different from that followed either by Bernardo Silvano for his 'Britannia' of 1511, or by the author

* For this feature see T. J. Westropp, "Early Italian Maps of Ireland," in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.*, vol. 30, sect. C, No. 16, 1913.

of the 'Tabula Nova Hiberniæ Angliæ et Scotiæ,' which appeared in the Strasbourg Ptolemy of 1513.* As a whole, the picture of the outlines which we see in Coppo's map is inferior to that of either of the other two maps here mentioned.† The other element in the map consists of data derived from Ptolemy. From this source, for example, are taken many names of watercourses,‡ and also of the inhabited centres, especially in the interior; Ptolemy is recalled too by the names of peoples, which have retained the classical form, and by certain other indications, such as the "Caledonia Silva" in Scotland and the words "Victrix Legione" in the centre of England, a curious denomination which seems to derive from a faulty interpretation of a passage in Ptolemy (Book 2, chapter iii. §§ 10, 11), where mention is made of "Legio VI. victrix" and "Legio XX. victrix." But besides the Ptolemaic names there are also a few modern names of inhabited places, especially along the coasts of England and of Ireland. I hope that the complete study of the names in this interesting map may before long be made by another. He will, I think, be able to confirm the view that Coppo's map, like many other regional maps of the first half of the sixteenth century, is the result of a combination of ancient and modern elements—a combination which was not always a success. Bernardo Silvano in his map of 1511 reproduced Ptolemy's nomenclature pure and simple, restricting himself to correcting the outlines of the islands, especially on the base of the nautical charts. The 'Tabula Nova' of the Strasbourg Ptolemy of 1513 introduces on the contrary a modern nomenclature, but only for the coasts, for it gives only a minimum of names in the interior. Coppo's map gives a much more extensive nomenclature, even for the interior, and may be therefore considered to occupy a position in the cartographical history of the British Isles intermediate between the map of 1513 and the famous map of Lily (1546), which is the most important document in the cartography of the Archipelago during the whole sixteenth century.

Note: We are indebted also to Professor Almagià for a list of the names, many of which are rather indistinct in the photograph. This list will be incorporated in the study of the place-names of this interesting map which has been promised us for early publication.—ED. G. F.

* For Silvano's map of Britannia see G. Guglielmi Zazo, "Bernardo Silvano e la sua edizione della Geografia di Tolomeo" in the *Rivista Geogr. Italiana*, 1925, pp. 48-52. The Tabula Nova of the Strasbourg Ptolemy is reproduced in Norden-skiöld's Facsimile Atlas, p. 11.

† Coppo's design does not agree with any one of the three types which according to H. Inglis represent the most ancient versions of the picture of the British Isles ("Early Maps of Scotland and their Authors," in *Scottish Geog. Mag.*, 1918, pp. 217 *et seq.*).

‡ The trace of these in the interior is purely arbitrary, as is also the representation of the mountains.



The British Isles, from the wood engraving by Pietro Coppo in the Municipal Library of Pirano, Istria